REMARKS

Claims 1, 5, 6 and 8 have been amended to clarify their language. Claims 9 to 12 have been added. Claims 1 to 12 are pending in this application, with claims 1, 5 and 9 being the independent claims.

It is noted that the file does not contain a Patent Drawing Review by the Patent Office Draftsperson. It is requested that this Review be undertaken and a Review be issued in response to this Amendment.

In the Office Action dated April 5, 2004, independent claims 1 and 5 and dependent claims 2 and 6 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Interpage (WWW Free Fax Demonstration) in view of Admitted Prior Art (APA). Dependent claims 4 and 8 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over APA in view of certain information of which the Examiner took "Official Notice". Dependent claims 3 and 7 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Interpage in view of APA and further in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2001/0027474 (Nachman).

The present invention as recited in independent claims 1, 5 and 9 "redirects" data content received by a mobile terminal over a network to a node other than the mobile terminal when instructed to do so. The claimed invention is for use with mobile wireless terminals, and is not directed to non-wireless data networks such as PCs hard-wired to a network. The data transmitted to the mobile terminal in one format (such as WML) can be transmitted in that format or in another format (such as HTML) to the other node on the network, such as a printer, without ever sending the data in the second format (HTML) to the mobile terminal. Thus, the mobile terminal user can command an HTML data content to be printed from the network even though the user is viewing it on his mobile terminal in WML format. Only WML versions of the HTML content which have been converted from HTML are transmitted to the mobile phone because WML content is much easier for the mobile phone to display due to factors such as the screen formatting requirements of HTML. Alternatively, the WML content can be redirected and remotely printed.

This recited redirecting is not disclosed in the APA or in Interpage, either alone or in combination. Interpage teaches sending an HTML format image that a user originates and enters to form a fax message which is sent from the user's PC directly over the Internet to a fax machine for printing. Thus, a PC is substituted for a standard user fax machine and the Internet is substituted for the standard POTS telephone network in Interpage. However, no redirection occurs because merely a direct sending of the fax occurs. A user originated fax typed or entered into a PC by the user and

then sent in HTML format directly to a fax printer via the Internet for printing. The fax is not "redirected" as recited in applicants' independent claims 1, 5 and 9. In Interpage, HTML code is used and not XML or WAP because Interpage is does not relate to wireless terminals.

The Admitted Prior Art (APA) cited in the Office Action (page 3) from the Background section of the present application (page 2, lines 6-11) teaches sending WAP format content between a mobile terminal and the Internet. However, as discussed above, there is no disclosure of any redirect function occurring -- the APA merely discloses a format conversion.

The APA teaches the concept of WAP language technology for wireless networks in general, and Interpage teaches using a non-wireless network to directly send an HTML format fax from a PC over the Internet to a fax machine. These are two unrelated technologies and teachings, and, even if combined, do not result in the recited redirection of data, as recited in independent claims 1, 5 and 9. In addition, the Examiner has cited to no motivation to combine Interpage with the APA.

For these reasons, independent claims 1, 5 and 9 are patentable over the cited prior art. The remaining claims (claims 2 to 4, 6 to 8, and 10 to 12) depend one of these independent claims and are therefore patentable for the reasons that independent claims 1, 5 and 9 are patentable.
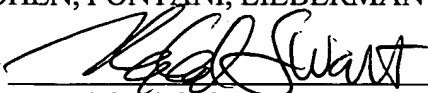
Applicants note that the Office Action (page 4) took "Official Notice" of certain information in rejecting dependent claims 4 and 8. Those dependent claims are patentable because their independent claims are patentable. Thus, applicants need not respond to that rejection. Applicants' silence as to the propriety of the "Official Notice" of the cited information should not be deemed as an admission that such information is actually prior art.

Applicants respectfully submit that this application is in condition for allowance, and such action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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